THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1799. [Vol. VII.--No. 997

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

January 29, 1799.

FOR SALE,

Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels,

Coffee in bags,
25 Barrels of excellent Pork,
A few elegant Marble Chimney Pieces,
About 50 crates assorted Earthen Ware,
A few casks of sheathing and scupper nails.

W. HODGSON.

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner

MARY,

1100 barrels burthen, just arrived from Barbados.

W. HODGSON.

Aug. 24.

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold to the highest bidder, on the second day in October,

FIFTY LOTS,

ADJOINING the corporation of Alexandria, beginning on the river and extending as far back as Alfred street, which will be near the present Georgetown road; they will be laid off conformably to the town of Alexandria and streets extended. A plat of these lots will be made which may be seen in the course of fifteen days. A small part of the purchase money will be required in sixty days, and a very extensive credit given for the balance upon each lot. Any person that will come forward and purchase the whole will be treated on very advantageous terms. For particulars please apply to the subscriber.

B. DADE.

Lecharbour, Sept. 2, 1799.

Thomas Smith

Begs leave to inform the Public that he has opened Store in Prince-Street, one door below Mr. Marsteller's Vendue-Store,

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

On moderate terms, by wholesale and retail,

A general Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Old Jamaica spirit	Coffee, fig blue and rice
Genuine French brandy	Nutmegs & cloves
15 barrels of old rye whiskey of a superior quality	Black pepper & allspice
Red Port & Madeira wines	Raisins & almonds
Imperial hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea teas	Mustard
Brown, loaf and lump sugars	Molasses
	Hamilton and Son's snuff
	Gunpowder and shot
	Spinning cotton
	Philad. soap, starch, &c.

ALSO,

A small assortment of IRISH LINENS, brought to this country last Fall, of his own bleaching, known by the name of Colerains.—He can recommend them for the use of private families, being of a remarkable strong fabric, and will be sold low for cash.

LIKEWISE,

A quantity of IRISH BROWN LINEN.

He daily expects a few boxes of WHITE LINEN, of the same kind, from the same place.

September 3, 1799. tf

FOR SALE,

30 Pipes and 40 Qr. Casks Red Port Wine,

Of the vintage of '96 and '97, imported in the ship Pomona, Capt. Waters, direct from Oporto.

JAMES WILSON.

TO LET,

A House and Lot,

On Cameron-Street, opposite to the Market-House, at present in the occupation of John Duff. Also, a STORE and CELLAR at the corner of Prince and Water-streets, lately occupied by James Kennedy. For terms apply to

PH. G. MARSTELLER.

June 29.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately,

THE STORE, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Clark, at the corner of King and Royal Streets. For terms apply to

June 8. JOHN HARPER.

WE WISH TO LET

The House adjoining Adam Lynn's, lately occupied by Bickley & Buckner.

W. HARTSHORNE & SON.

6 Month 19, 1799.

Public Notice.

ALL persons indebted to us are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts, and all those to whom we are indebted are requested to call for settlement to Wm. HALL, who is duly authorised to settle the same. As we intend leaving this state in a few weeks, it is necessary to inform all those indebted, that legal compulsion will be used with all delinquents, in thirty days from this date.

POLKENHORN & ANDREWS.

August 10.

Jacob Hoffman,

Has received by the late arrivals at Baltimore, his

SPRING GOODS:

among which are,

Superfine cloths and Kerseymeres	Do. Persians
Muslins	Do. Pelongs
Jaconet do.	Sarsanetts
Tambord do	Silk shawls
Printed do.	Mohair do.
Striped do.	Ribbons
Book do.	Black & white thread lace
Cambrek do.	Edgings
Calico	White and black satinett veils
Gingams	Nelson silver plumes
Merseilles	Egyptian do.
Dimities	Irish linen
Coloured and striped nankeen	Striped do.
Silk do.	Long lawn
Janes	Ticklenburgs
Durants	Oznaburgs
Calimancoes	Ravens duck
Coloured satins	Russia drilling

1 Case Mens best Leghorn Hats, lined, bound and leathered with green unders.

ALSO ON HAND,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

INDIA GOODS.

July 11.

Just Received from the West-Indies, and for Sale at the Store of

---

ABEL WILLIS,

PRINCE STREET,

FRESH ORANGES—LIMES—and TAMARINDS;—SUGARS, and RUM, of the best qualities;—CASTOR OIL—SEGARS; and a great varietey of other articles.

Alexandria, August 19, 1799.

Thomas Simms,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced the

BAKING BUSINESS,

and is now ready to supply any person who may honor him with their commands, and deliver the quantity wanted at their own houses.

He has opened a Store in Queen-street, in the front of the bake-house, and also intends to continue that which he at present has on Prince street, at both of which he will keep a constant supply of Groceries, Fruits, &c.

Aug. 24.

Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received from Richmond, and for sale by the subscribers,

MANUFACTURED

James River Tobacco, of an excellent quality.

HEWES & MILLER.

August 15.

FORSALE,

10,000 wt. excellent Bacon,

APPLY TO

JOSEH RIDDLE & CO.

July 6.

MRS. JANE MYERS, widow of the late Capt. Christopher Myers, formerly engineer to the Potomak Company, being encouraged by the Directors, and a number of her husband's friends, to open a TAVERN in the house occupied by him at the Great Falls, begs leave to offer her services to them and the public in general. She flatters herself that her desire to please those that may call at her house, with having employed proper assistants, will ensure to her that support which an undertaking of that kind requires. She intends to open tavern the second week in September.

24 August, 1799.

For Sale.

A VERY valuable Lot of Ground on Royal between Prince and Duke Streets, fronting on Royal-street 76 feet, and running back 168 feet to a 20 feet Alley.

HEWES & MILLER.

Who are authorised to let the STORE opposite them, now in the tenure of Samuel Craig, esq. As a stand for business, it is excelled by few in this town. Possession may be had early in October next.

August 15.

John Duffey,

At his Comb Manufactory, Fairfax-Street, Opposite Messrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron Store,

Has just received and offers for sale, a neat assortment of country made

Whips and Canes

of a superior quality—which he will dispose of at a low rate, either single or by the dozen.

He still continues to carry on his business as usual, and has on hand a quantity of

Ivory and Horn Combs;

and is in hourly expectation of receiving a supply of

TORTOISE SHELL.

July 25.

James Wilson

Has just received per the Elizabeth, Capt Rose, from London, a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

German and British oznaburgs	Hosiery
Dowlasses	Cambricks
Russia sheetings	Stuffs of all kinds
Brown platillas	Paper and quills
Silesias	A few sets of elegant Looking Glasses and Prints
Checks	
Striped ticks	Pins
Printed callicoes	Nails 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d.
Ginghams	
Dimities	Draught and bottled Porter of an excellent quality
Quiltings	
Superfine cloths and kerseymeres	Glouceſter, Cheshire, Pine Apple and Sage Cheeses
Sail cloth from No. 1 to 8	

N. B. Some of the above Goods are in packages suitable for the West-India market.

July 6.

Land to Rent.

I HAVE TEN FARMS of 100 to 250 acres each, of prime farming Land to Rent for years. They lay in Loudoun County and commence at the ford of Little River on the Turnpike-road, and will be partly seeded with small grain in good time and order this fall.—If any of them should remain unrented on the 23d Sept. next, they will be set up to the highest bidder on that day at Moore's tavern. Any person wishing to view the premises, will apply to Mrs Amasa Ritticor near Little River ford, and for the terms to the subscriber at Ackotink ford near Alexandria; who has fresh Orchard and Timothy Grass Seed for sale as usual.

SOLOMON BETTON.

26th Aug. 1799. t Sep. 23.

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,

THE Store and Dwelling House, on King-Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Leven and Cuthbert Powell. For terms apply to

May 2. FRANCIS PEYTON.

A Horse and Chair

KEPT TO HIRE,

BY

ALEXANDER PERRY.

August 1.

Fresh Lime for Sale.

Just received by the subscribers a quantity of Excellent Salem and Rhode-Island LIME in casks.

JOSIAH FAXON & CO.

July 18.

THE subscriber informs the public that his PASTURE GROUNDS, are now fit for the reception of Horses and Horned Cattle. Every attention will be paid to creatures committed to his charge, though he will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Terms may be known by applying to

WM. PATTERSON.

Alexandria Point, Aug. 26, 1799.

FOR SALE.

For Ready Cash, or on a short Credit,

MOLASSES, By the Hogshead.
OZNABURGS, by the bale or bolt,
DOWLASS,
BRITANIAS,
PLATILLAS, } By the Box or Piece.
COFFEE, by the bag
2d, 3d, and 4th proof W. I. RUM, by the hhd.
1st and 2d quality MUSCOVADO SUGAR, by the barrel or hhd.

R. T. HOOE & Co.

June 15.

For Sale,

Low for Cash, or in barter for Flour,

On board the sloop Caroline, Capt. Loring, from Boston, now lying at Harper's wharf,

STONE LIME,
CHOCOLATE,
RAISINS,
SOAP,
CINNAMON,
BRANDY,
SHERRY WINE,

A few kegs of ENGLISH HERRINGS, Some Boat Oars, Jib Hanks, Truss and Mast Hoops.

FREIGHT WANTED

For said sloop, to any port within the United States.—Apply to the master on board, or to

JOHN G. LADD.

July 27.

Catlett and Meeks

Have just received, and offer for sale at their Store, next door to the corner of Prince, on Union Street—

8000 wt. best Green Coffee in bags
800 wt. Loaf and Lump Sugar
120 wt. real Spanish Indigo.
1st & 2d quality Barbados and Surinam Sugars, in hhds. and bbls.
Molasses in do.
Whiskey in do. and tierces
Shad and Herrings in do.
Spanish Segars in boxes
1 trunk of Ladies' shoes

Together with a small quantity of BACON.

July 25. tf

ELISHA JOHNSON, who was this day committed to the jail of this town, on suspicion of horse stealing, deposited in the subscriber's stable last evening, a likely BAY HORSE about 15 hands and an half high, with three white feet, and his right ear appears to have been bit so that the point falls down.

The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take his horse.

PETER KEMP.

July 26.

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, and adjoining Sidelin Hill.

Four thousand eight hundred and seventy acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fishing creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. These lands are generally good, as I am informed. I will sell them for ready cash, upon credit, or exchange them for lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the Federal city.

R. T. HOOE.

June 30.

JUST RECEIVED

Per the schooner Porcupine, and offered FOR SALE BY

Wm. Hartshorne & Son,

70 Puncheons Grenada Rum and
10 do. Martinico Molasses

Also per the schr. Polly, from Massachusetts,

A Case of Writing paper,
Do. Hats.
A few boxes Soap & Candles, and
74 Pieces Tow Linen.

8th Month 7

To Rent

A STORE and HOUSE on Prince-street next door to Mr. William Bartleman's. The situation is very good for business and the house is well calculated for the accommodation of a small family. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN HARPER.

August 15.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing ſtreet, June 21.

A diſpatch of wich the following is a copy, has been received from Lieut. Col. Craufurd by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, His majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Zurich, June 7.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordſhip that, in conſequence of a very ſevere action which took place on the 4th inſt Maſſena has been obliged to abandon his intrenched camp before this place, and that the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the town yeſterday afternoon.

In my diſpatch of the 31ſt ult. I had the honour to acquaint your lordſhip that after the affair of Winterthur, the enemy retreated behind the Glat. In the ſubſequent days, the right wing of the Archduke's army, under gen. Nauendorf, advanced towards Buelach, the centre of Prince Reuſ's column towards Kloten, and Gen. Hotze's to Balkerdorf.

In order to threaten the enemy's right flank, and in hopes of thereby inducing him to quit the poſition of Zurich, (the real ſtrength of which was not known) General Zellachich was ſent with a column round the Greifenſee, and afterwards advanced towards Zurich in connexion with another part of Gen. Hotz's corps, which croſſed the Glat below Greifenſee, but conſiderably to the enemy's right. As theſe demonſtrations, however, were without effect, an attack was determined upon.

Between the Glat and Limmat is a conſiderable chain of hills, running nearly parallel to theſe rivers, and covered in moſt parts with thick woods. On this ridge, juſt in the front of Zurich, Maſſena had choſen a moſt excellent and not very extenſive poſition, which for ſeveral weeks paſt he had cauſed to be ſtrengthened by numerous entrenchments, and in which, after the affair of Winterthur, he collected a conſiderable part of the army. The right wing was poſted on the hill called the Zurich Berg, which is greatly elevated above every part of the ridge within its reach, and is covered with very thick woods, in which the enemy had made conſiderable abbatis, entirely ſurrounding the hill, and defended by redoubts; and this being the moſt intereſting and deciſive point of the poſition, it was occupied by a large body of infantry; the right flank of which was thrown back *en potence* towards the town. The left wing of the army was placed on the continuance of the above mentioned chain of hills; likewiſe protected by extenſive woods, abbatis and entrenchments; in the centre the ground was much lower, quite free from wood, and of eaſy acceſs.—Through this open ſpace (which was not quite a cannon ſhot in extent from wood to wood) paſs the roads leading from Kloten and Winterthur to Zurich. This is the only part of the poſition in which cavalry could have acted; but it was completely covered by a chain of cloſed redoubts, conſiderably retired, and ſerving as a curtain to connect the two wings, by which it was ſo flanked and defended as to render the attack of this line extremely difficult ſo long as the wings of the army maintained the heights on each ſide of it. The left flank was further covered by a corps poſted between Regenſberg and the Glat, having its retreat towards Baden. The only defect of the poſition in front of Zurich was, that in caſe of defeat the whole would have been obliged to defile through the town, ſituated cloſe behind the right of the poſition, and in which there is but one bridge over the Limmat; for (whether owing to the rapidity of the river or what cauſe I know not) the enemy had not, as it was ſuppoſed they would have done, conſtructed any pontoon bridges in the rear of his centre or left.

From the abovementioned circumſtances of the enemy's ſituation, it was evident, that if the Zurich-Berg was forced, it muſt have brought on the total defeat of their army; whoſe retreat through the town, juſt at the foot of this hill, would have been attended with the greateſt difficulty.

Early in the morning of the 4th inſtant, the army marched to attack the enemy.—General Hotze's corps marched off to the left, croſſed the Glat, formed on the enemy's right flank, and began the attack of the Zurich-Berg. The enemy defended this poſt with the greateſt obſtinacy, and although a conſiderable part of Prince Reuſs's column was afterwards ſent to aſſiſt in this attack, it was found impoſſible to force it. The enemy was driven indeed from ſome of the abbatis and intrenchments, but maintained his principal poſition on the Zurich-Berg, till night put an end to the action.

During the night and the whole of the next day, both parties remained exactly where they had ſtood at the end of the affair; the Auſtrian infantry of the left wing being in many places almoſt within muſket ſhot of the enemy's abbatis and works. The great fatigue which the troops had undergone on the 4th, determined the Archduke to defer, till the 6th, the renewal of the attack. But the enemy, whoſe loſs in the affair of the 4th had been very great, and who foreſaw the total ruin of his army if the Zurich Berg ſhould be forced, retired in the night from the 5th to the 6th, leaving in his intrenchments, 35 pieces of cannon, 3 howitzers, and a great number of ammunition waggons. In the afternoon of the 6th, the Auſtrians occupied the town.

In the attack of the 4th inſtant, the Auſtrian infantry ſuffered a conſiderable loſs in killed and wounded; among the latter were General Wallis, Lieutenant General Hotze, and Major General Hiller. General Hotze received a muſket ſhot in the arm early in the affair, but it did not hurt the bone, and fortunately does not prevent his continuing to command his corps. His abſence at this moment would have been ſenſibly felt and ſincerely regretted.

Cherin (General of Diviſion and Chief of the Staff,) together with two other French Generals, were ſeverely wounded, and two adjutant generals are among the priſoners, of which there are a conſiderable number.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.

BOSTON, AUGUST 24.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

As it is through the medium of the Hamburg gazettes, the London papers obtain continental intelligence, our arrival from Hamburg enables us to anticipate articles which will be news in London, into July. We have therefore, again, given very copious extracts from the papers we were favoured with on Tueſday. The official communications from the Auſtrian armies are prolix; but they are new, and will repay peruſal.

ARMIES IN SWITZERLAND.

At the date of June 10th Maſſena, and the French army in Switzerland, had "advanced backward" as far as the canton of Bern, at one point, and to that of Underwald, at another. The Archduke one ſide, and General Bellegrade, on the other, have trodden cloſely on their heels; and though Moreau has diſputed every foot of ground, his aſſailants have become the "occupants of the ſoil"—and at the laſt accounts both armies were in ſuch a cloſe neighbourhood, as promiſed events of deciſive magnitude. The ſucceſs of the Auſtrians in Switzerland, &c. has hindered the reinforcement of Moreau's army.

ARMIES IN ITALY.

At the laſt dates from the hoſtile armies in Italy, (about June 12th) Suwarrow's head-quarters were at Aſh, with the line of his army extending from thence to Tortona, Plaiſance, and Parma; while Gen. Moreau's quarters were ſaid to be at or near Genoa, and Macdonald's at Bologna. On both ſides ſtrong indications of active buſineſs were exhibited.

It ſhould appear, that the Neapolitan army, under Cardinal Ruffo, conſiſting of 30,000 men, was in purſuit of Gen. Macdonald's retreating army; but the laſt accounts left the Cardinal at Capua.

We hear nothing from the numerous floating engines of deſtruction in the Mediterranean; at leaſt nothing on which we can repoſe in confidence. The Hamburg and Paris papers in June, mention the arrival of the Breſt fleet at Genoa, where they landed troops; and of the junction of the two fleets at Toulon; but our accounts, by the Alert, are contradictory of this.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 29.

Governor GAYOSO of New Orleans, is dead.

[By the Sophia, capt. Geddes.]

Malaga, June 19.

The American brig Apollo, captain Waddell, from New-York, is brought in here by a French privateer, and ranſomed for 15,600 dollars, her cargo conſiſting of ſugar, coffee and rice.

The American brig Patty, Campbell, with Banilla from Sicily, will be condemned for want of a proper role d' equipage.

Cadiz, June 21.

The American brig the Robins, from Norfolk, with cocoa, ſugar, and coffee, for Malaga, was brought in here a prize to three French privateers, after a ſmart action.

Alſo, the American brig Eliza, Mitchell, with ſugar, flour and rice, from Philadelphia to Malaga.

The ſhip Francis and William, Petriken, belonging to Baltimore, bound from Boſton to Liſbon, was captured the 16th inſt. about 10 leagues from the Rock of Liſbon, by a ſingle privateer, after three hours and an half fighting.

Corunna, June 19

The American ſhip Harmony, capt. James Snell, of Philad. was brought in here by the French republican corvette Sageſſe. [This article, we preſume, is erroneous; the Harmony having fortunately been extricated from the fangs of her captors. It is likely the corvette by which the Harmony was captured having arrived at Corunna, occaſioned the belief that her prize was alſo near at hand.]

Captains Plummer and Spooner, of Boſton, are ſtopped at Majorca. Being on that coaſt accidentally, when there were ſome Engliſh men of war there, the governor apprehended them as ſpies.

The ſhip Liberty, Miller, from Londonderry, arrived yeſterday at Wilmington, Del. Sailed from thence the 28th of June, and brings 280 paſſengers.

A gentleman who arrived in the Liberty, informs that Ireland is daily becoming more tranquil. "The croppies," he obſerves, "are univerſally PUT DOWN."

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 2.

Copy of a letter from St. Sebaſtians, dated June 30, received at New-York, by the ſhip Orlando, capt. Smith, in 85 days from that place.

"A report has been ſpread that the Ruſſians are at Chamberry, but it wants confirmation—It was even added that the city of Lyons had ſent a deputation to them.

"Private letters from Dauphine are by no means calculated to inſpire the public mind with hopes of tranquility. The inhabitants momently expect the enemy among them—many perſons from fear or prudence, have retired to the interior.

"War with Sweden is unavoidable. It may even be conſidered as declared—In all the ports of the French republic, an embargo has been laid on the veſſels of that nation. It is to be feared that ſome other of the northern powers will increaſe the number of our foes.

"The taxes are inceſſantly augmented, and the financial deficits keep even pace with them. The public mind has loſt much of its energy—attempts are made to raiſe it—I do not know whether they will be ſucceſsful.

"The gazettes are going to become intereſting on political affairs, for the freedom of the preſs has been decreed. This indeed had been the caſe, but Fructidor had deſtroyed it."

The following letter was written by a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend here, dated Kingſton, Auguſt 1, 1799.

SIR,

"Conformable to your requeſt, I have obtained what information I could, concerning the Spaniſh trade from this place, but from what I can learn none but Britiſh and Spaniſh ſubjects can partake of its ſweets under royal protection—conſequently American property or American veſſels will fall a ſacrifice. At preſent I cannot adviſe you to ſend any property to theſe iſlands or any of them: for when Americans can go with ſafety, produce is lower than with you, and every veſſel taken going to or from Daniſh iſlands, or the Havanna, is deemed legal prize. Captain Lovett was ſent in here a few days ſince, bound from Carthagena to New-York; he ſays he ſaw at Carthagena a proclamation of the king of Spain, to the viceroys and governors of the ſeveral provinces on the Main and Iſlands, authoriſing them at diſcretion to open their ports for the importation of ſuch goods and merchandiſe not of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain, as they ſhould deem expedient in American and Daniſh veſſels from Denmark only—but he ſays that ſuch intereſt has been made by the Britiſh government, by means of *douceurs*, and other ways, that they now ſupply every thing, which is the reaſon their ports have not been opened to us—this trade is two extenſive not to deſerve notice.

"My veſſel, after I was taken, was conſigned to Waterhouſe, who appears to be one of the moſt unprincipled and worſt of men—he is Hyde Parker's agent, and agent for all, or nearly all, the cruiſing veſſels out of this place. This profit and honor is conferred on him becauſe there is nothing wanting to condemn a veſſel but what he will do or get done.

"The preſent judge of the admiralty court purchaſed his appointment—and I have no doubt will make a good ſpeculation out of it—he has never been regularly appointed—you cannot miſtake the reaſon for this, when you recollect the excuſe made by lord Grenville, in his note to Mr. King, for the condemnation of American veſſels at the Mole.

"It is uſual for the Americans in this port to hoiſt their colors on Sunday, and of late it has been cuſtomary for thoſe ſent in by the Britiſh for adjudication, to hoiſt the *American union down*, to ſhew as much contempt as poſſible to the United States.

"The ſhip Niger, which was taken by an American ſhip—ſent into Norfolk—there acquitted, and the United States paying heavy damages—her owner has been heard to boaſt here of her having had at the time of her capture two ſets of papers, that is the Engliſh and French! and at the ſame time cruiſing to intercept the American commerce, had no ſooner returned here than a number of gentlemen went on board to dine, when the American enſign was hoiſted at the mizen peak, the union down, and at 5 o'clock lowered it under the ſtern! you cannot miſtake what this meant."

Copy of a letter from Capt. Truxton, to a gentleman in Norfolk.

PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY,
Auguſt 19, 1799.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE received your letter by capt. Barron, to whom I delivered up the command of the Conſtellation, in the road of Sandy Hook, laſt evening. As you have requeſted of me a ſtatement of the cauſe of my reſignation, as far as I could conſiſtently give it, I will readily comply with your deſire, for I can conſiſtently, relate the whole cauſe, and every circumſtance of it, there being nothing in the dark; and I am not aſhamed of any part of my conduct:—No, ſir, I put all my enemies at defiance.

In the year 1794, an act of congreſs was paſſed for building ſix frigates, for a particular purpoſe, which act ſet forth: that, in caſe of a peace taking place between the United States and the Regency of Algiers, all further proceedings ſhould ceaſe under that act. In conſequence of this law, ſix captains were appointed, and the operations commenced for building the ſhips, under the ſuperintendance of a capt. to each frigate; but ſome time after the work had progreſſed conſiderably, the peace, reſtricting the further proceeding of building, took place, and the whole buſineſs was ſtopped agreeable to law: but another act, after a great ſtruggle in the houſe of repreſentatives, was ſoon paſt; empowering the preſident to continue the building of three frigates, and pay, and rations, were provided for the captains only; and theſe three (Barry, Nicholſon, Truxton) were commiſſioned, and their commiſſions numbered, 1, 2, 3, in the above order, and regiſtered accordingly by directions of preſident Waſhington. The pay and ſubſiſtence of the other three (as they had become deranged officers) then ceaſed until the affairs of the nation called for an augmentation of the naval armament, in 1798; when the preſident nominated them a ſecond time to the ſenate, who gave advice and conſent to their appointment; conſequently their commiſſions could only bear legal date, in my opinion, from that time, there being no permanent or naval eſtabliſhment, and their firſt appointment having died a natural death, with the law that gave birth to them.

It may again be ſaid, as it has been argued, that the ſuſpenſion of the functions of an officer, is no deprivation of his office; or that ſhaking down the apples, is not cutting down the tree. This is all true, and will hold good where the law is alive to continue the office; but, whenever a law, by which an office is created, dies, all appointments (not continued by another law) under it, muſt die alſo; for a chief magiſtrate, cannot, by our conſtitution, continue an office, beyond the life or exiſtance of the law; and the derangements in our army, and ſubſequent appointments of old officers therein, give abundant proof of this fact; and in the caſe of Talbot, the very caſe in queſtion! you ſee that the preſident would not riſque the employment of him, on board a ſhip of war in the navy

will he nominated him a second time to the senate, and had their advice and consent to his appointment.

But, sir, it was much better for me to be thus chagrined and deranged, in prospects I had in view, and to suffer a multitude of disadvantages, other than I have enumerated, than one tittle of my honour should be tinged, by submitting with tameness and pusillanimity to that injustice which I feel—injustice, which every palpitation of my wounded soul tells me, is incomprehensible—but, Sir, I swear, by the long friendship that has subsisted between us, that I shall forever feel, as a true American ought to feel; and the last drop of my blood I will readily spill, at any time, by sea or land, for the preservation of the honour and interest of my grateful country, for such I acknowledge to have found it to me, in a variety of instances—but one exception has separated me from its service.

Thus, Sir, you have, agreeable to your request, the whole story, told with candor and in as concile a manner as possible.—And I now leave you to judge, whether I could as an officer, without despising myself, have done otherwise than resign; and I also leave you to judge of my feelings, after five years faithful service (of the best part of my life,) attending the building of a ship of war, near two hundred miles from my family, and being constantly employed on board her in active scenes at sea since she was fitted and manned—forsaking domestic ease and happiness—incurring disadvantages in private pursuits, and losses of many thousand of pounds, far beyond the prize money I have acquired, and the emoluments received from the service, which I am ready to shew if necessary, and to prove; but this is not all, I am finally left, to commence a new employment, and to set aside all the arrangements I had made for spending my life, in a service I was devoted to.

It would, at this time, perhaps be improper for me to communicate to you my opinions of the officers of the government that have come to my knowledge, on the subject in question. I shall therefore only say, that in a letter from the secretary of the navy to me, dated the 15th June last, he says "my register stands Barry, Truxton, Talbot—capt. Nicholson on employment on shore, and is satisfied."

This gentleman (the secretary) has behaved throughout the whole business with the feelings of a true soldier, on the very delicate subject before us, and it is due to him, that I acknowledge it.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your friend and very humble servant,

(Signed) THOMAS TRUXTON.

Office of Collector of Revenue, Alexandria.

OWNERS of Carriages within the Corporation of Alexandria, will please to take notice, that they have to make entry with me of their Carriages, on or before the 30th of the present month, and pay the duties thereon, for the year to commence the first day of October next agreeably to an act of the congress of the United States. The law of the United States requires also, that persons who shall commence the having or keeping of any Carriage subject to duty, after the month of September, and before the month of September, in the next succeeding year, shall and may, at any time during the month, in which they shall commence the having or keeping of a Carriage, make entry thereof, and pay such proportion of duty, as the time, at which they shall commence the keeping of a Carriage, to the end of the month of September, then next ensuing, shall bear to the whole year.

Retailers of foreign distilled Spirituous Liquors and Wines whose Licenses have expired have to renew them, and those commencing the retailing of either Spirits or Wine, are to obtain a licence in conformity of an act of the Congress of the United States, or the penalty for selling without licence (which is 50 dollars) will be exacted.

CHARLES PAGE, Col'r of Revenue, 12th division 2d Survey.

September 4, 1790.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Schooner Evelina, and for Sale, by

Josiah Faxon & Co.

A general Assortment of

S H O E S,

Amongst which are

LADIES kid slippers of the latest taste and fashion, gentlemen's fine shoes, women's rand shoes, calf skin and fancy fluff slippers, misses' Morocco and leather slippers, boys and children's shoes.

They have also for Sale,

Boston and Rhode-Island lime, West-India and N. E. rum, beef in barrels, mackerel, herring, shad, loaf and brown sugar, coarse and fine salt, coffee in bags, mould candles, gin in cases, plank and scantling, and a few barrels of Pork.

September 5.

Alexandria, September 5.

Number of burials at Philadelphia, for the 24 hours ending Friday noon, 14; and for the 24 hours ending Saturday noon, 19.

The Stockholders of the Potomak Company, at their late meeting, unanimously agreed upon a plan for raising funds to open completely the navigation of the Potomak. This is an object of immense importance to a vast extent of fertile country; and whether we consider this circumstance, the astonishing works of this kind which have been accomplished in other countries and their incalculable utility, or the progress already made in the works on this noble river, there is reason to hope, that so great an object will still secure in its favour, the enlightened enterprize and wise patronage of the individuals and states so deeply interested in its completion, and that the plan will be attended with perfect success.

Two or more gentlemen have lately gone up towards the head of the river, intending to take a full view of it as they descend the water.

[George-Town pap.]

THE NAVY.

Besides 7 frigates, 9 sloops of war, 5 brigs, and 14 smaller vessels, now commissioned, and in the service of the United States, there are building 2 forty fours at New York, 1 do. at Norfolk; 1 thirty six at Portsmouth, (launched,) 1 thirty six at Salem; 1 32 at Charleston; 1 26 and 1 24 at Baltimore; 1 twenty four at Middleton; 1 do. at New York, and preparations making to build 6 seventy fours.

Captain Dickin, of the brig Victor, arrived at Charleston from Martinique, informs, that admiral lord Hugh Seymour sailed on an expedition against Surrinam, from Martinique, on the 29th of July last, with one 98 gun ship, two ships of 74 guns each, and five frigates. Four of the frigates had recently arrived from Barbados, with troops, and the 47th regiment embarked at Martinique. The English were very sanguine in their hopes of success, having been solicited by a deputation from the inhabitants of Surrinam, to take possession of that colony.

An embargo was laid on at Martinique for 13 days previous to the sailing of the squadron.

Mr. Pitt declared in the house of commons on the 7th June, on opening the Budget, "that if Great Britain was compelled again to maintain the present conflict alone, he had no hesitation in saying, that, were it necessary, the resources of the country to support the war on the extended scale of expence, now acted upon (about 31 millions this year) for *eight years*, might easily be pointed out. He said there was no arrogance in making the assertion, as he was justified by the financial system which had been adopted, and which, if the house thought necessary he would prove."

Capt. Lillibridge, who has arrived at Philadelphia, states that he was detained at La Guira 15 days, in consequence of a party of English having landed to windward, somewhere about Cumana. The Spanish government had pressed all the mules to send troops against the invader, so that no produce could be brought from the Caracas for that period. When he sailed nothing further had been heard respecting the expedition.

In 1794, when *Great Britain* adjudicated American property, and the public indignation was roused, our *consistent* Jacobins loudly advocated a "*strict union* and *common cause* with the Republic of *France*." as the requirement of interest and honor. What a different note they now pitch, when *France* is an hundred times more the agressor than ever *England* was!!

Great Men will sometimes disagree on *great points*—the American Jacobins swear the *French Directoay* has always been *in the right*, and *The President and Congress* of the United States always in the *wrong*:—BOULAY, one of the French Council of Five Hundred, says, "The Directory have employed their *immense power* to bring on the RUIN of the Republic, and have rendered the French people the objects of the DETESTATION of ALL NATIONS." Who best know the Directory, a French Legislator on the spot, or an ignorant faction 3000 miles off!

[*Boston Pap.*]

FOREIGN NEWS.

The most prominent feature in the change of men and measures in France.

The indifference with which this change is viewed by the citizens of Paris, shows the stupifying effect which constant innovation, and perpetual revolution, must have on the public mind. Without a permanent constitution, and wholesome laws, cherishing the principles of virtue and religion, the mind has no cardinal points to regulate its constant fluctuation. It can have no endearing trait in the ever varying image of its country, on which it may dwell with delight. Patriotism is torn up by the roots, by the tornado of revolution, and draws no aliment from its native soil. Each citizen is a branch lopped off from the parent stock, the sport of the tempest, till continued laceration begets indifference, and having nothing at home to rivet his affections, he becomes a philanthropist from antipathy, and a modern patriot, or citizen of the world, from disgust to his country. [Russell's Gaz.]

What the French now are they ever were: Their character is the same, whether under the direction of a king or the authorities of a republic.

When Louis the XIVth penetrated into Holland in 1673, a quarto volume was published in French, (the usual language with men of science in Holland) with this title:—"Good advice to all true Dutchmen respecting what took place in the village of Badegrave and Swammerdam, and the unheard of cruelties that the French exercised upon them; with an account of the last march of the army of the king of France, through Brabant and Flanders."

The book begins thus: "What the French have done in this country in one year, exceeds in cruelty and in horror whatever any historian has ever said of any nation whatever, and whatever the tragic poets have ever represented in any of their tragedies."

"There is no pen or pencil to be found that can describe it; and this (says the author) was not perpetrated in towns that were conquered, but merely in those that were occupied by the troops of France."

Was Holland now to give us another volume, with an honest, faithful description of her present sufferings, what a dreadful story would it make; and was Switzerland to add her melancholy tale, what an awful lesson would it not afford?

Charl'n Paper.

BOSTON, AUGUST 28.

EUROPEAN SKETCH.

Since our last, an arrival from Hamburg, has furnished the dates of that city, to July 2d—three days later than before received.

ARMIES IN ITALY.

It appears by Inspruch (Tyrol) accounts to June 20, that gen. Macdonald, availing himself of the dispersed situation of the imperial divisions, has advanced from the Tuscan territories towards the Po, and has even attempted to pass that river, after possessing himself of Parma and Modena. This offentive attitude we think must be of momentary continuance—for we are assured that gen. Bellegarde is in quick march to meet him, while the gens. Kleman, Ott and Hohenzollern were concentrating their divisions to compel him to some decisive measures.

IN SWITZERLAND

No additional movements of moment have been made. The Austrians still holds the erect attitude of the victorious assailant—whilst gen. Massena exhibits the first traits of masterly defence, waiting the tardy reinforcements from France.

THE FLEET.

The Newburyport arrival makes no mention, as we have seen, of the arrival of the Brest fleet at Genoa. But on perusing our Hamburg papers, we see accounts which render such on event possible. The Paris official Gazette of June 12th, contains a letter from Toulon, dated May 27th, mentioning that the fleet was then under orders to sail, and was only detained by contrary winds. The same paper of the 15th and the Moniteur of the 17th assert its positive arrival at Genoa, where it had landed from 6 to 16,000 troops. An arrival at Charleston, says, the fleet left Toulon the 29th May; the distance not being more than 200 miles, they would arrive in a short time: and our last official accounts left Lord St. Vincents off Minorca, waiting to intercept the Spanish fleet, which however, had put into Carthagena. How far these accounts quadrate with those brought by the Alert, our readers can determine.

The arrival at Charleston from Cadiz, relates, that "his Neapolitan Majesty was reinstated at Naples, on the 11th May.

After writing the above, we received London papers by the Helm, from Liverpool, to July 5th. They can contain no particulars of Continental events, later than those anticipated from Hamburg, except the French officials of the sortie of Longano, and of the the victory gained by Macdonald, over Gen. Otto, (which we have mentioned before) in which the French took 2000 prisoners, 4 officers, 12 to 15 cannon, waggons, standards, and from 4 to 500 horses. The Austrians, say the French lost 1500 killed and wounded; while they suffered only 200, among whom however, was gen. Forest. These are introduced to the Councils, in the following message:

"*Citizens Representatives,*

"The Executive Directory hasten to transmit to the Councils of Five Hundred and of Elders, two letters, written on the 12th and 13th of June, by general Macdonald to gen. Moreau, announcing two new advantages gained by the brave army of Naples, and giving the most sanguine hope of the junction of these two Generals. The letter from Moreau, which conveys this intelligence, is dated from Genoa, on the 16th June, and adds that Macdonald had arrived at Parma, on the 14th."

☞ As this is the first success the French have had for a long while the Directory makes the most of it.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 31.

TWO new cases and No deaths, of the prevailing fever in this city, have been reported at the health-office for 24 hours, ending at 12 o'clock yesterday.

It is a fact, which we state from the most unquestionable authority, that New-York was never more healthy than it is at present. Those who rumor to the contrary, are either base, or too credulous.

NOTICE.

The Officers composing the 106th regiment are requested to attend a training at the Court house square, on Saturday next, precisely at 3 o'clock. The roll will be called 20 minutes after and fines imposed agreeable to the rules of the regiment; and as sergeants are often posted as platoon officers, the captains of companies will please notify the non-commissioned officers of their companies to attend the training with bayonets.

GEO. DENEALE, Com'dt.

Sept. 5.

Public Vendue.

TO-MORROW

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Brandy in pipes, Rum in hogsheads, Sugar in hogsheads, tierces and barrels, Port Wine in casks, Whiskey in casks, Molasses in hogsheads, &c. &c.

And immediately after will be sold a variety of

D R Y G O O D S,

consisting of

Linens, Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs, Callicoes, Hums, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Men's and Women's Shoes, &c.

5th Sept. '99. P. G. MARSTELLER.

Public Vendue.

On Friday Evening next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, on the premises near Spring Garden,

A House and One Half Acre Lot of Ground, inclosed, in a handsome situation, immediately on the Turnpike Road, within half a mile of Alexandria.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Sept. 5.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the Charter of the Bank of Alexandria

Sept. 4, 1799. t Nov.

L A N D

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE.

On the 25th day of October next, will be offered at public sale, on the premises,

A TRACT of 133 acres of LAND, between the city of Washington and the town of Alexandria, on the Maryland side; adjoining the lands of Capt. Deburs and the widow Neale. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser, and a good title made him on mortgaging the land as security for the payment of the money.

BENJAMIN TALBERT.

Sept. 5, 1799. 1aug 4i

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

Hannah Dickenson, executrix of Edward Dickenson, deceased, compl't. } In Chancery
against
James Ritchie & Company, and Thomas Harrison, jun. defts.

THE defendants James Ritchie and Company not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Ritchie and Company are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Ritchie & Co's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debt or effects, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the court house door of the said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
JOHN WILLIAMS, C. C.

Aug. 29. 2 m.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

Henry Washington, late Sheriff of Prince William County, compl't. } In Chancery.
against
James Wilson and James Dunlop, surviving partners of Colin Dunlop and Son and Co. Thomas Harrison, jun. and William Wilson, defts.

THE defendants Dunlop and Wilson not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Dunlop and Wilson are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and William Wilson, and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Wilson and Dunlop's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debts or effects until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A copy,
Teste,
JOHN WILLIAMS, C. C.

Aug. 29. 2 m.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

William Foster, compl't. } In Chancery.
against
James Dunlop and James Wilson surviving partners of Colin Dunlop and Son and Colin Dunlop and Son and Co. an Thomas Harrison, jun. & William Wilson, defts.

THE defendants Dunlop and Wilson not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Dunlop and Wilson are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and William Wilson and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Wilson and Dunlop's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away or secrete any such debt or effects until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy,
Teste,
J. WILLIAMS, C. C.

Aug. 29. 2 m.

DANCING.

Mr. Warrell

RESPECTFULLY takes the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he proposes, opening a School on the 12th of September next, for the purpose of teaching the polite art of DANCING, as it is at present practised in Europe and America in the most fashionable circles. Mr. Warrell trusts, that the encouragement which he has met with in Philadelphia and Baltimore, added to his general experience and attentive assiduity, will entitle him to their patronage and support.

HIS TERMS ARE:

5 dollars entrance and 10 the quarter to those who have not been taught before: or 12 dollars only to those who have been taught.

Ladies or gentlemen wishing to have private tuition at their own house, can be accomodated. Applications made at the Theatre, or at Gadsby's tavern, will be strictly attended to.

Aug. 20,

At a Court of the United States for the District of Virginia continued and held at the city of Richmond, on Friday, the 21st of June, 1799.

The United States of America Libellants, } In Admiralty
against
Two Casks and one Barrel of Rum and one cask of Brandy lately seized by Hugh West, Inspector of the Revenue, Respondents.

THE libel in this cause being filed and no person appearing to claim the said two casks and one barrel of rum and one cask of brandy, and the said libel stating "That on the "eighteenth day of March in the year of our "Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety "nine at the port of Alexandria in the Virgi-"nia district aforesaids within the jurisdiction of "the honorable court, Hugh West an officer of "inspection did seize as forfeited the following "casks and vessels containing distilled spirits to "wit, one cask of rum containing fifty four "gallons, one cask of rum containing fifty "gallons, one barrel of rum containing twenty "eight gallons, and one cask of brandy con-"taining forty five gallons, which said casks & "vessels containing the said distilled spirits were "then and there found unaccompanied with "such marks and certificates as by the act of "congress in such case made and provided it is "required, and which said casks and vessels "containing distilled spirits ought by the provi-"sions of the said act to have been marked and "accompanied with certificates, against the form "the statute, &c. whereby the said spirits and "casks and vessels containing the same have "become liable to forfeiture," Notice is hereby given that the said two casks and one barrel of rum and one cask of brandy will at the next court to be held at the city of Williamsburg on the third Tuesday in September next be considered as forfeited to the United States unless a claim for the same be before that time made. And it is ordered that a copy of this order be published in one of the Alexandria newspapers and posted up at the front door of the capitol in the city of Williamsburg fourteen days before the said day of trial.

A copy,
Teste,
Wm. MARSHALL, Clk.

Aug. 29. 2w.

A Great Bargain may be had

IF application be made before the 1st of September next, of 5000 acres of Land, lying on the waters of Hughes's River, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, thirty miles from Clarksburg, and 28 miles from Marietta on the Ohio. This tract is laid off in lots of 1000 acres each, and the new short cut road to Kenacky goes through a part thereof, which circumstance must shortly make it valuable. Also, 5000 acres of first rate Land, lying on the said waters, but nearer to the river. Either of the above-mentioned tracts will be sold very low, or exchanged for property in Frederick o Berkeley counties, or near the Federal City. Every necessary information will be given, and an indisputable title, by HENRY GIRD,
July 24, 1799. Living near Winchester

Who has likewise for Sale, or to Rent,

A Plantation on Sleepy

Creek, Berkeley county, 25 miles from Winchester, and 10 from Bath, containing 315 acres, on which there is a good dwelling house, barn, stable, &c. an orchard, a sufficiency of good meadow, a grist mill, with one good pair of country stones, a good saw mill, and sundry other conveniences.

Baltimore and Alexandria Mail-Stages, and

ACCOMMODATION COACHEE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Baltimore and Alexandria Mail-Stages, which are connected with the United States Mail Coachee Line from Baltimore to Philadelphia, New-York, &c. and the Virginia Mail Line from Alexandria to Fredericksburgh, Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk, are now in complete order, and will as usual leave the Indian Queen, Baltimore, every morning, Sunday excepted, at four o'clock, and arrive at Alexandria at four in the afternoon. Returning; will leave Mr. Gadsby's tavern, Alexandria, at three o'clock every morning, Sunday's excepted, and arrive in Baltimore to dinner, one hour before the Bank shuts. The Accommodation Coachee (to commence on Sunday the 23d inst,) is established for the particular convenience of our Alexandria, Georgetown and Baltimore customers, will also leave the Indian Queen, Baltimore, every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Mr. Gadby's Tavern, Alexandria, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at their different places of destination by 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Fare for passengers, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, with an allowance of 30 weight of Baggage. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

JESSE SIMMS,
THOS. RHODES,
C. M'LAUGHLIN
Wm. EVANS & Co. } Proprietors.

18th June.

A CONVENIENT

DWELLING-HOUSE

To let by the quarter or year.
R. T. HOOE.

June 15.

Deserters.

Ten Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing in gaol, or delivering to me in this place, or to any recruiting officer, EDWARD GILPIN, who deserted from this place on the 20th inst.

He is 22 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches high, has hazle eyes, black hair, dark complection, and spirits a little—was born in Prince George County, Maryland. He took with him a brown mixed cloth coat, a round callico jacket with sleeves, a pair of nankeen pantaloons, and a white pair of trowsers.

June 22.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in this town, on the morning of the 11th instant, JAMES TAYLOR, born in England, aged 35 years, 5 feet 6 inches in height, fair complexion, grey eyes and sandy hair—by trade a plaisterer. He wore a mixed lambskin coat and overalls of the same; but he will probably change them—he says he served some time in the late war.

Any person who will deliver him to any recruiting officer in the United States, or secure him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward.

HENRY PIERCY, Capt.
8th regt. U. S. army.

Alex. June 14.

Iron Works for Sale.

THE FURNACE commonly known by the name of KEEP TRYST, with about 1400 acres of LAND; thirty of watered meadow, equal to any in the state—about 200 arable, now in cultivation—and several fields well set in clover—the remainder of the land is in wood, a large proportion covered with heavy timber, and a part with pine, and includes a good MILL SEAT on Shenandoah River, near its mouth. There are also 700 thriving Apple Trees, and a great number of peach, pear, and cherry trees. With the Furnace are all the necessary flakes, patterns, and tools compleat for carrying on the business, coal house, a grist mill lately repaired, a well constructed sawmill near the bank of the river newly built, smith shop, store houses calculated for dry goods and castings, meat house, corn house 36 feet by 12, a barn almost new 70 feet by 40, seventeen houses for workmen, most of them with stone chimneys and shingled roofs, also a comfortable dwelling house, and a paled garden in a high state of cultivation. The land abounds with springs of excellent water, and has an inexhaustible supply of limestone, and a quarry of good marble. There are also two other conveniences for water works, which may be improved at a small expence, the fall being upwards of 30 feet. An abundant supply of wood may be obtained in the neighborhood without difficulty, to aid in carrying on the furnace. In point of health and romantic prospect, this place is not exceeded by any on Potomac river, being situated about two miles above Harper's Ferry; and the lands, for a considerable distance, bounded with those now improving for the chief arsenal of the United States. Opposite the Furnace, and for three miles above, is a beautiful sheet of water, on which the ore is transported from the bank to the furnace, which stands within 30 or 40 feet of the river, and so convenient that three hands can deliver thirty tons a day—at the lower termination of this sheet of water, the canal now opening for the above mentioned arsenal will originate. About thirty working horses, with gears, waggons, and farming utensils, and a large stock of horned cattle and hogs, may be also had with the premises, as well as a good stock of ore ready raised, and of cord wood & coal. ALSO,

A FORGE,

At the Great Falls of Potomac, covered with tin to guard against the effects of fire, and is situated on the canal; it has two hammers and four fires each, with separate wheels and bellows, and is provided with every necessary tool for prosecuting the business. There is also a good coal house, iron house, and smith shop, stables, workmen's houses with cedar roofs and brick or stone chimneys, and a large dwelling house on a high situation, which commands a beautiful view both up and down the river, and of the Falls—There are also two meadows well set with timothy, and one of them watered. The farm contains about 230 acres, and near the house is a good garden and young orchard—there is also the right of cutting cord wood on a very large tract surrounding the forge, and very convenient thereto. The stock of every kind will be sold with the premises, if required. From the furnace there is water transportation to the forge, and from thence to George Town, the Federal City, and Alexandria.

When the prospects of the increasing value of this property is contemplated, it must be an object worthy the attention of any one desirous of engaging in an Iron Business, especially as the metal is considered equal, if not superior to any in the United States, for cannon and most other kinds of castings, and may be waterborne from either of the works to the sea ports.

For terms respecting the first described property, apply to George North, one of the proprietors, who lives on the premises; and for either that or the forge, in Alexandria, to

JOHN POTTS,

Who has a number of BUILDING LOTS in and near the town for sale.

June 4.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

Have received per the Elizabeth, Capt. Rose, from London, 81 packages of

Seasonable Goods.

They have also imported into Baltimore (and hourly expected here) a large assortment of WOOLENS, LINENS, PRINTED GOODS, MUSLINS, & STUFFS, Which will make their assortment very complete for spring or fall.

July 6.

To Rent,

THE store house, compting room, and dwelling, where the subscriber has lately resided—also, the store house and compting room lately occupied by Mr. Charles R. Scott.—For terms apply to Mr. R. B. Jamesson in the absence of

THOS. MAGRUDER.

Who informs all those who are indebted to him, that their accounts must be liquidated without any further delay; and those with whom he has unsettled accounts, will please prepare them for adjustment, by the 10th of July

August 13.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately,

THE MILL of the subscribers, at the mouth of Goose Creek, in Loudoun county. In point of situation, none can surpass it, having a great command of water, when other neighboring Mills are without; as a grist mill, the Maryland and Virginia custom is considerable; and as a Merchant Mill, the country surrounding being a very good farming one, must always afford a constant supply of wheat. Any person who may incline to take the same for a term of years, may ascertain the terms on application to the Subscriber living in Loudon County, adjoining the premises.

LUDWELL LEE,
July 30. THOS. LUD. LEE.

FALL GOODS.

Smith, Calhoun & Co.

Have received by the ship Apollo, capt. Samuel Thurston, arrived last evening, from Liverpool, a complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

CONSISTING of flannels, rose and striped blankets, half thicks, kerseys, kendal cottons, coatings, superfine, second and coarse broad cloths, double milled drabs, yard wide and elastic cloths, Welsh plains, cassimeres, fine and coarse plains, swandowns, bearskins, yarn hose, thick sets, velverets, fancy cords, bindings, durants, wildbores, bombazets, cotton and worsted hose, ry, checks, dimities, calicoes, muslins, bed-ticks, threads, coarse and fine hats, and for

The West India market,

Dimities, muslinets, ginghams, checks, calicoes, coarse hats, sheetings, pullicats, muslins, hosiery, cloths, cassimeres, and oznabrigs.

Baltimore, Aug. 29. 3w.

Joshua Riddle

Has just received and now offers for sale, at his store on Fairfax Street, a neat assortment of

GOODS;

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Cloths, kerseymeres, calimancoes, durants, moreens, muslins, chintzes, calicoes, ginghams, checks, striped linen and cotton, Irish linens, Britannias, bleached rolls, drillings, Russia duck, ticklenburgs, oznaburgs, &c. vest patterns, coloured nankeens, silk do. stockings, bed ticking, threads, tapes, and bobbin, loaf and brown sugars, chocolate, James River tobacco, pipes in kegs and boxes, tea trays, waiters and canni sters, glass ware assorted, hard ware, Leiper's snuff, mustard, shoes assorted.

ALSO,

A Choice Collection of

FRESH TEAS,

Which he can recommend for the use of private families—consisting of Imperial, Young Hyson Hyson, Hyson Skin, &c.

July 18.

To be Rented,

And possession given on the 1st of October,

A LARGE

Brick Dwelling-House,

on Fairfax-street, at present occupied by Mr. STIER. It has an excellent kitchen and out offices, with all the necessary accommodations for a family.

Apply to the Editor of the Columbian Mirror.

August 22.

LOST

On Tuesday evening last, a BRACELET with the Cypher H. B. whoever brings it to Messrs. David Polock & Co. or to the Printer hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Aug. 31.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun.